- (4) A bond is furnished under which a surety guarantees to protect CCC from any loss incurred for which the minor would be liable had the minor been an adult.
- (d) Two or more producers may obtain a single joint loan or loan deficiency payment with respect to the eligible cotton if the cotton is jointly owned by such producers. The cotton in a bale may have been produced by two or more eligible producers on one or more farms if the bale is not a repacked bale.
- (e) Loans may be made to a ware-house operator who, in the capacity of a producer, tenders to CCC warehouse receipts issued by such warehouse operator on cotton produced by such warehouse operator only in those States where the issuance and pledge of such warehouse receipts are valid under State law.
- (f) A CMA may obtain loans and loan deficiency payments on eligible cotton on behalf of their members who are eligible to receive loans or loan deficiency payments with respect to a crop of cotton. For purposes of this subpart, the term "producer" includes a CMA.

§ 1427.5 General eligibility requirements.

- (a) To receive loans or loan deficiency payments for a crop of cotton, a producer must execute a note and security agreement or loan deficiency payment application on or before May 31 of the year following the year in which such crop is normally harvested.
- (1) Form A loan documents or loan deficiency payment applications must be signed by the producer and mailed or delivered to applicable county office or loan servicing agent within 15 calendar days after the producer signs such documents and within the period of loan availability. A producer, except for a CMA, must request loans and loan deficiency payments:
- (i) At the county office which, in accordance with part 718 of this title, is responsible for administering programs for the farm on which the cotton was produced; or
 - (ii) From a loan servicing agent.
- (2) Form G loan documents and requests for loan deficiency payments by a CMA must be signed by the CMA and

- delivered to CCC or the servicing agent bank within the period of loan availability.
- (b) For a bale of cotton to be eligible for a loan or loan deficiency payment, the bale must:
- (1) Be tendered to CCC by an eligible producer;
- (2) Be in existence and good condition, be covered by fire insurance, be stored in a warehouse with an existing cotton storage agreement in accordance with §§ 1427.1081 through 1427.1089 at the time of disbursement of the loan or loan deficiency payment proceeds, except as provided in §1427.23(f), and be stored in approved storage as determined in accordance with §1427.10;
- (3) Be represented by a warehouse receipt meeting the requirements of §1427.11, except as provided in §1427.23(a)(4);
- (4) Not be false-packed, water-packed, mixed-packed, re-ginned, or re-packed;
- (5) Not be compressed to universal density at a warehouse where side pressure has been applied;
- (6) Not have been sold, nor any sales option on such cotton granted, to a buyer under a contract which provides that the buyer may direct the producer to pledge the cotton to CCC as collateral for a loan or to obtain a loan deficiency payment;
- (7) Not have been previously sold and repurchased or pledged as collateral for a CCC loan and redeemed except as provided in §1427.172(b)(4);
- (8) Not be cotton for which a loan deficiency payment has been previously made:
- (9) Weigh at least 325 pounds net weight;
- (10) Be packaged in materials which meet the specifications adopted by the Joint Cotton Industry Bale Packaging Committee sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America for the applicable crop year or which are identified and approved by the Joint Cotton Industry Bale Packaging Committee as experimental packaging materials for the applicable crop year.
- (i) Copies of the applicable crop year specifications for cotton bale packaging materials published by the Joint Cotton Industry Bale Packaging Committee are available upon request at

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the county office and at the following address: Joint Cotton Industry Bale Packaging Committee, National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tennessee 38112. Copies may be inspected at the South Agriculture Building, room 4089 A, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC, between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

- (ii) Information with respect to experimental packaging material may be obtained from the Joint Cotton Industry Bale Packaging Committee.
 - (11) Be ginned by a ginner:
- (i) Who has entered the tare weight of the bale (bagging and ties used to wrap the bale) on the gin bale tag or otherwise furnish warehouse operator the tare weight; and
- (ii) Who has entered into CCC-809, Cooperating Ginners' Bagging and Bale Ties Certification and Agreement, or certified that the bale is wrapped with bagging and bale ties meeting the requirements of paragraph (b)(10) and;
- (12) Be production from acreage that has been reported timely in accordance with part 718 of this title.
- (c) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (b), for ELS cotton the bale must:
- (1) Be a Grade and staple length specified in the schedule of loan rates for ELS cotton:
- (2) Not have a micronaire reading of 2.6 or less; and
- (3) Not have noted on the classing record the presence of spindle twist, preparation, grass, oil, and/or other extraneous matter.
- (d) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (b), for upland cotton the bale must:
- (1) Have been produced on a farm with a production flexibility contract in accordance with part 1412 of this chapter;
- (2) Have been graded by using a High Volume Instrument;
- (3) Be a grade, staple length, and leaf specified in the schedule of premiums and discounts for grade, staple, and leaf for upland cotton;
- (4) Have a strength reading greater than 18 grams per tex, rounded to whole grams;

- (5) Have a micronaire specified in the schedule of micronaire premiums and discounts for upland cotton;
- (6) Have a extraneous matter specified in the schedule of discounts for extraneous matter for upland cotton; and
- (e)(1) To be eligible to receive loans or loan deficiency payments, a producer must have the beneficial interest in the cotton which is tendered to CCC for a loan or loan deficiency payment. The producer must always have had the beneficial interest in the cotton unless, before the cotton was harvested, the producer and a former producer whom the producer tendering the cotton to CCC has succeeded had such an interest in the cotton. Cotton obtained by gift or purchase shall not be eligible to be tendered to CCC for loans or loan deficiency payments. Heirs who succeed to the beneficial interest of a deceased producer or who assume the decedent's obligations under an existing loan shall be eligible for loans whether succession to the cotton occurs before or after harvest as long as the heir otherwise complies with the provisions of this part.
- (2) A producer shall not be considered to have divested the beneficial interest in the cotton if the producer retains control, title, and risk of loss in the cotton, including the right to make all decisions regarding the tender of the cotton to CCC for loans or loan deficiency payments and does any or all of the following:
- (i) Executes an option to purchase whether or not a payment is made by the potential buyer for such option to purchase with respect to such cotton if all other eligibility requirements are met and the option to purchase contains the following provision:

Notwithstanding any other provision of this option to purchase, title; risk of loss; and beneficial interest in the commodity, as specified in 7 CFR part 1427, shall remain with the producer until the buyer exercises this option to purchase the commodity. This option to purchase shall expire, notwithstanding any action or inaction by either the producer or the buyer, at the earlier of: (1) The maturity of any Commodity Credit Corporation loan which is secured by such commodity; (2) the date the Commodity Credit Corporation claims title to such commodity; or (3) such other date as provided in this option.

- (ii) Enters into a contract to sell the cotton if the producer retains title, risk of loss, and beneficial interest in the commodity and the purchaser does not pay to the producer any advance payment amount to enter into such contract, except as provided in part 1425 of this chapter; or
- (iii) Executes Form CCC-605, Designation of Agent. Such designation:
- (A) Allows the producer to authorize an agent or subsequent agent to redeem all or a portion of the cotton pledged as collateral for a loan;
- (B) Identifies the warehouse receipts for which the authorization is given;
- (C) Expires upon maturity of the loan:
- (D) Allows agents so designated by the producer to designate a subsequent agent by endorsement of the form by the agent;
- (E) Must be presented at the time the loan is repaid at the county office or loan servicing agent where the loan originated if the agent or subsequent agent exercises any authority granted by the producer; and
- (F) May be canceled by the producer by providing the custodial office a written request signed and dated by the producer showing the name of the agent, the loan number, and the bales applicable to the Form CCC-605. The effective date of the cancellation shall be the date the request is received by the custodial office.
- (3) If loans or loan deficiency payments are made available to producers through a CMA, the beneficial interest in the cotton must always have been in the producer-member who delivered the cotton to the CMA or its member cooperative, except as otherwise provided in this section. Cotton delivered to such a CMA shall not be eligible to receive a loan or a loan deficiency payment if the producer-member who delivered the cotton does not retain the right to share in the proceeds from the marketing of the cotton as provided in part 1425 of this chapter.
- (f) If the person tendering cotton for a loan or a loan deficiency payment is a landowner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper, such cotton must represent such person's separate share of the crop and must not have been acquired by such person directly or indi-

rectly from a landowner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper.

(g) Each bale of upland cotton sampled by the warehouse operator upon initial receipt which has not been sampled by the ginner must not show more than one sample hole on each side of the bale. If more than one sample is desired when the bale is received by the warehouse operator, the sample shall be cut across the width of the bale, broken in half or split lengthwise, and otherwise drawn in accordance with AMS dimension and weight requirements. This requirement will not prohibit sampling of the cotton at a later date if authorized by the producer.

[61 FR 37601, July 18, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 19023, Apr. 18, 1997]

§ 1427.6 Disbursement of loans.

- (a) Disbursement of loans to individual producers may be made by:
 - (1) County offices;
 - (2) Loan servicing agent; or
- (3) An approved cotton clerk who has entered into a written agreement with CCC on Form CCC-810.
- (b) Loan proceeds may be disbursed by CCC or a servicing bank agent bank to CMA's.
- (c) The loan documents shall not be presented for disbursement unless the cotton covered by the mortgage or pledged as security is eligible in accordance with §1427.5. If the cotton was not eligible cotton at the time of disbursement, the total amount disbursed under the loan, and charges plus interest shall be refunded promptly.

§ 1427.7 Maturity of loans.

- (a)(1) Form A loans and Form G loans mature on demand by CCC and no later than the last day of the 10th calendar month from the first day of the month in which the loan or loan advance is disbursed.
- (2) CCC may at any time accelerate the loan maturity date by providing the producer notice of such acceleration at least 30 days in advance of the accelerated maturity date.
- (b) If the loan is not repaid by the loan maturity date, title to the cotton shall vest in CCC the day after such maturity date and CCC shall have no obligation to pay for any market value which such cotton may have in excess